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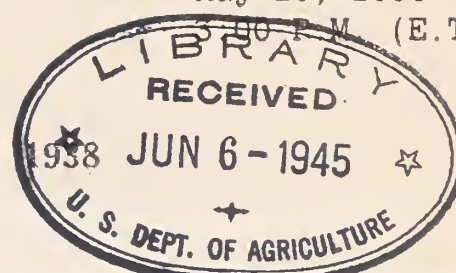
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
May 10, 1938
3:30 P. M. (E.T.)



GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1938

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

UNITED STATES

ITEM	WINTER WHEAT			RYE		
	Average 1927-36	1937 crop	1938 crop	Average 1927-36	1937 crop	1938 crop
ACREAGE:						
Sown previous fall (1,000 acres)	45,644	57,612	57,316	—	¹ 7,593	¹ 6,869
For harvest (1,000 acres).....	37,281	46,946	50,677	3,140	3,839	4,059
Percent abandoned.....	18.2	18.5	11.6	—	—	—
YIELD PER ACRE (bushels)	14.5	14.6	² 14.9	11.3	12.9	² 12.8
PRODUCTION (1,000 bushels)	546,396	685,102	² 754,153	36,454	49,449	² 51,755

	HAY			PASTURE		
	Average 1927-36	1937	1938	Average 1927-36	1937	1938
CONDITION MAY 1 (percent) ³	79	73	84	75	69	82
STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1:						
Quantity (1,000 tons).....	9,427	6,047	12,724	—	—	—
Percent of previous year's crop..	11.5	8.6	15.3	—	—	—

- ¹ Acreage for all purposes.
² Indicated May 1.
³ Condition of tame hay only.

APPROVED:

H. A. Wallace

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Crop Reporting Board:

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1938.

Crop prospects in the country as a whole are somewhat spotted and uneven but appear rather better than at this season during any of the last several years. The warm weather of March and most of April gave grass and winter grain crops an early start in nearly all States and good rains have improved the outlook in the central and northern portions of the Great Plains area where recent droughts have been most severe. The weather has also permitted Corn Belt farmers to make unusually good progress with spring work. On the other hand, excessive rains in the central Cotton Belt and late freezes in northern and western portions of the Belt have caused extensive damage and delay. There are also scattered areas where more rain is urgently needed, the most important being Florida, the lower Ohio Valley, portions of the Dakotas and Montana, and the Southwest.

Prospects for pastures and western ranges are also fairly good. While some years will be required for full recovery in the drought areas, the generally mild winter and spring gave grass an unusually early start in nearly all States and the May 1 condition of pastures was the highest for that date since 1929 and the condition of western ranges was the highest for May since 1931.

Prospects for winter wheat have improved, for helpful rains in some areas previously dry have reduced prospective abandonment and improved yield prospects, particularly in Kansas and Nebraska. More wheat than a month ago is shown in most States, though there was some loss from drought in New Mexico and from rust in Oklahoma. The acreage of winter wheat harvested is now expected to be the largest on record and unless losses from rust or drought exceed present allowances, production should be around 754,000,000 bushels. This would be the second largest winter wheat crop on record.

The rye crop is expected to be nearly 52,000,000 bushels. Last year about 49,400,000 bushels were produced, but the average production during the previous 10 years was only 36,454,000 bushels. Reports from the Southern States show generally favorable prospects for the oats crop in that area.

Grasses and clovers grown for hay appear to have wintered well and to have made a moderately favorable start, so with average weather a fairly large hay crop would seem probable in the Northeast and in the eastern and central portions of the Corn Belt. On the other hand, due largely to loss of stands and lack of reserve moisture in the drought area, the alfalfa crop seems likely to be below normal from Montana and the Dakotas, south to Kansas. In the West, irrigation supplies are generally ample and hay prospects now appear favorable. In the South, it is probable that a fairly large acreage of hay crops will be grown.

Fruit prospects now appear to be close to average. Freezes in early April caused considerable injury to peaches and cherries in the Central and North Atlantic States. Damage was generally less severe in the Southern peach States, except in Oklahoma and Texas, where frost losses to peaches are reported to be heavy. Growing conditions during April were generally favorable in the Pacific Northwest and California. In these States the bloom for nearly all crops has been heavy, and the set of fruit is expected to be good in most sections. The new crops of oranges, grapefruit and lemons have started under favorable conditions, except that in Florida the droppage of young citrus fruit has been heavier than usual due to the lack of rainfall. The acreage in strawberries has been increased to about 13 percent over the low 1937 acreage or to about the usual level.

Commercial vegetables have been moving to market about two weeks earlier than usual. Supplies have been plentiful and production is expected to continue to be fairly heavy for the next few weeks at least. Carlot shipments of early vegetables to date are reported about 6 percent greater than to this date last year, the chief increases being due to a larger crop of tomatoes and to the early movement of new potatoes and some other crops.

Present conditions are in striking contrast with those of a year ago. At this time last year, field crops showed a poor start, supplies of hay and grain were low, and farmers were behind with their spring work. Prices, however, were high as a result of the droughts and farmers were unduly encouraged, so that, with the help of a generally favorable season, the volume of crops produced in this country was the largest on record. This year, on the other hand, the chief expansion seems likely to be in livestock and poultry, for at the beginning of the year numbers of beef cattle, hogs and chickens were still low and prices are high compared with prices of other farm products. Prices of most crops are now low and supplies of feed grains and hay are unusually large, so no material increase in the total acreage in crops is expected even though there appears to be a record acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest, and both the earliness of the season and the improvement of moisture conditions in the Plains area would ordinarily tend to increase plantings.

Partly as a result of the earliness of the season, milk production per cow on May 1 was reported the highest for that date in the 14 years for which records are available and the number of young chickens on the farms of crop correspondents was the highest for that time of the year since 1930. Egg production per hen was also at record levels on May 1, but, with the number of hens reduced, the production of eggs per farm flock reported was 6 percent below the 10-year average.

WHEAT: A production of 754,153,000 bushels of winter wheat is indicated on May 1, which is 28,446,000 bushels or about 4 percent more than indicated a month ago. Production in 1937 was 685,102,000 bushels and the 10-year (1927-36) average production is 546,396,000 bushels.

The acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest is estimated at 50,677,000 acres compared with 46,946,000 acres harvested in 1937 and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 57,281,000 acres. This year's acreage for harvest is the largest on record. The previous greatest harvested acreage was 50,404,000 acres harvested in 1919.

Of the near-record acreage of 57,316,000 acres sown in the fall of 1937, about 11.6 percent was abandoned. This is substantially below the 18.5 percent abandonment of last year and 18.2 percent, the 10-year (1927-36) average. The heaviest loss of acreage has occurred in the Western Great Plains area, where dry soil conditions at seeding time prevented proper germination and plant development before winter set in. Wheat in this area has also been adversely affected by an acute shortage of subsoil moisture and by extensive damage from soil drifting. In the remainder of the country, except in the southeastern States, abandonment is much below average.

May 1 prospects indicate a probable yield of 14.9 bushels per harvested acre compared with 14.6 bushels for 1937 and 14.5 bushels, the 10-year (1927-36) average harvested yield. While the improvement in winter wheat prospects during April was quite general, most of the increase took place in the States of Kansas and Nebraska. Orange leaf rust is causing losses in Oklahoma and Texas and is threatening wheat in areas farther north. Plant growth is generally 10 days to 2 weeks farther advanced than usual for this time of year.

This report does not take into consideration developments since May 1. Since that date, rainfall over the western North Central States, Oklahoma, eastern Texas, and eastern Colorado has been greatly in excess of normal. Present surface soil moisture conditions are favorable, but extensive measurements indicate a lack of subsoil moisture over a considerable portion of the western Great Plains area and emphasize the dependence of the winter wheat crop in these areas upon favorable weather conditions during the next 30 days. The favorable season to date has produced a rank plant development quite generally over the country. Consequently, more moisture than usual will be necessary to mature the crop and the danger of loss from lodging is enhanced.

In Oregon, there has been a downward revision in the acreage of winter wheat seeded last fall, as a part of the acreage intended for winter wheat last fall and included in the estimate of seeded acreage published in December was planted too late to classify as winter wheat. This acreage will be included in the estimates of spring wheat acreage planted in 1938.

In the principal spring wheat area conditions have been generally favorable for early seeding although additional moisture is still needed in western North Dakota and eastern Montana. There was some delay in seeding in the Pacific Northwest because of wet weather.

RYE: The 1938 rye crop on May 1 is estimated at 51,755,000 bushels compared with 49,449,000 bushels in 1937 and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 36,454,000 bushels.

The acreage of rye for harvest on May 1 is estimated to be 4,059,000 acres, or about 5.7 percent more than was harvested in 1937. The 10-year (1927-36) average harvested acreage is 3,140,000 acres. Rye acreage has been sharply increased in the main acreage area of the Northwest, with most of the other rye producing areas reporting a reduction in acreage.

The acreage sown for all purposes last fall was estimated at 6,869,000 acres, or 9.5 percent less than the 7,593,000 acres sown in the fall of 1936. About 59 percent of the acreage sown will be harvested for grain this season, and the remainder will be pastured, abandoned or used for other purposes.

The indicated yield per harvested acre is above average and is estimated at 12.8 bushels compared with 12.9 bushels in 1937 and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 11.3 bushels. The winter and spring seasons have been favorable for rye and prospects are generally above average.

OATS (Southern States): The general prospects for the oats crop in the Southern States are above average and the most promising since 1931. The May 1 condition of oats in the South Atlantic and South Central States is reported as 82 percent compared with 72 percent in 1937 and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 67 percent. Louisiana with a condition of 79 percent is the only State reporting a May 1 condition below average. Texas and Oklahoma, with about 67 percent of the total acreage in these nine States, report an average condition of 83 percent.

HAY: May 1 reports indicate there are 12,724,000 tons of old hay on farms. This is the largest carry-over of old hay in 10 years with the exception of 13,724,000 tons on hand on May 1, 1936. There were only 6,047,000 tons on farms on May 1, 1937 following the small crop of 1936, and the 1927-36 average on May 1 is 9,427,000 tons. Because of the generally open winter and early spring, there was less than usual need for hay from the 1937 crop. From 15 to 25 percent of the last crop was still on farms on May 1 in many States, especially in a broad irregular belt extending eastward from Montana and Wyoming to the Great Lakes and thence southeast to the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

The condition of tame hay--reported as 84 percent of normal on May 1-- is 5 points above the 1927-36 average of 79 and 11 points above that of May 1, 1937. Condition is generally reported above 80, and in some States above 90, except in the Great Plains region and the Cotton Belt.

CITRUS FRUITS: Orange production for the 1937-38 marketing season is now expected to reach 70,620,000 boxes and will be the largest crop of record. This estimated production shows an increase over estimates of a month ago, due to increased prospects for Valencias in California and for all varieties except tangerines in Florida. Production for the 1936-37 season amounted to 55,174,000 boxes, while average annual production during the 10-year period (1926-35) amounted to 48,090,000 boxes.

Production of grapefruit for the 1937-38 season is now indicated to be 28,944,000 boxes, compared with 30,680,000 in 1936-37, and the 10-year (1926-35) average of 14,712,000 boxes. Production in both California and Florida show increases over estimates of a month ago. Shipments from Florida are in lighter volume than a year ago. In California, harvest is well along in the Imperial

and Coachella Valleys, and is now under way in central California. Harvest of the late or "summer crop" in the other important southern sections of the State has not begun. More than half of the Arizona crop was picked by May 1. In Texas the grapefruit harvest is over.

The 1937-38 lemon crop in California is now placed at 8,892,000 boxes, compared with 8,102,000 boxes in 1936-37, and the 10-year (1926-35) average of 7,426,000 boxes. This estimate of 8,892,000 boxes represents an increase over previous estimates. It now appears that injury from the January, 1937, freeze has not reduced lemon production for the 1937-38 season as much as was formerly expected.

Citrus prospects for the 1938-39 season appear favorable in most sections. In California, condition of groves is reported to be good, with an abundance of soil moisture available. Bloom has been exceptionally heavy in Arizona, and mild weather during the spring months has been favorable for the development of the crop. Citrus bloom in Texas was unusually heavy, and trees are now carrying a good set of fruit. The cold wave of April 7, 8, and 9 caused some damage to young fruit in some sections, but losses were not serious. Fruit is well advanced in all sections and an early crop is in prospect. In Florida, continued dry weather prevailed over almost the entire citrus belt during April, and droppage of fruit following the heavy early bloom has been heavier than normal.

PEACHES: Prospective production of peaches in the 10 Southern peach States, as indicated by the May 1 condition, is 16,131,000 bushels, compared with 12,316,000 bushels produced in 1937 and 14,334,000 bushels, the 10-year (1927-36) average production.

The condition of the crop in these States declined 10 points from that of April 1, largely as the result of low temperatures during the first week of April. Indicated production, however, is above average in all of the 10 Southern States, except Georgia, Florida, Oklahoma and Texas. In Georgia, low temperatures caused some damage to peaches in the northern part of the State, but there was little or no loss in other important areas. General rains during early April were beneficial, but additional moisture soon will be needed for maturing the crop. Present prospects are for fair to good crops of peaches in all areas of this State. In North Carolina, April freezes caused considerable damage to buds in the mountain counties, but prospects are unusually good in the important commercial peach areas of the Sandhills section. Buds were damaged to some extent in the northern counties of Alabama, but a fair crop is in prospect for the State as a whole. In Arkansas, losses were confined largely to farm orchards and the less important commercial areas. Prospects in Mississippi appear favorable, although it is reported that dropping of fruit may be heavier than usual. In Louisiana, hail storms and excessive dropping of fruit have reduced prospects in all but a few favored localities. Reports from Oklahoma indicate almost a complete loss of peaches in the western half of the State and considerable damage to the crop in the eastern portion, where the more important producing areas are located. Prospects in Texas were materially reduced by freeze and wind damage in early April. The commercial orchards of east Texas were not seriously injured, but reports from most other sections of the State indicate either poor crops or complete failures.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1938

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

May 1, 1938

In California the May 1 indications point to smaller crops than in 1937 for both Clingstone and Freestone varieties. The May 1 condition of all peaches was 77 percent of normal, compared with 87 percent on May 1, 1937, and 77 percent, the 9-year (1928-36) average. Some Clingstone orchards still carry an excessive amount of soil moisture as the result of floods during the past winter, and it now appears that many such orchards will be definitely out of production for the 1938 season. It is yet too early, however, to determine just how important this factor may be. Flood damage in the important Freestone areas has not been serious.

Specific information on peach prospects outside of the 10 Southern States and California will not be available until June 1.

EARLY POTATOES: Prospects for early potatoes have declined somewhat since April 1. Freezing temperatures early in April retarded the crop about two weeks in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Excessive rainfall, extending from Mississippi to Texas, has prevented proper cultivation. On the other hand, conditions in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida have been very favorable.

The condition of the early potato crop in the 10 Southern States on May 1 was 77 percent compared with 77 percent a year ago, and the 1927-36 average of 75 percent.

SUGARCANE: Sugar production in Louisiana, season of 1937 - 1938, was 793,000,000 pounds, equivalent to 493,000 short tons raw sugar value 96°. This is the largest quantity of sugar ever produced in Louisiana. Production from the 1936 cane crop was 386,000 tons. The mills that processed the cane crop reported a production of 298,590 tons of raws, firsts; 4,788 tons, seconds; 17,649 tons, crystals; 20,767 tons, turbinados; 16,024 tons, plantation granulated; 28,113 tons, refined granulated; 3,096 tons, washed raws; and 7,473 tons, magma, thirds, and string sugars estimated to be recovered this coming summer.

Molasses production was 32,811,000 gallons, of which 3,566,000 gallons was edible grade and 29,245,000 gallons blackstrap.

Cane sirup production in Louisiana totaled 8,210,000 gallons, an average of 283 gallons to the acre. Sirup production from the harvest of 1936 was 7,410,000 gallons, an average of 285 gallons.

In the sugar belt there were 310,000 acres of cane available for the harvest; 254,000 acres were cut for sugar; 22,000 acres were used to plant the 1938 crop; 19,000 acres of frozen standing-cane were abandoned; and 15,000 acres were manufactured into sirup.

The estimated total production of sugarcane in the sugar belt was 7,310,000 tons, of which 5,240,000 tons were milled for sugar, 484,000 tons were used for seed, 310,000 tons were ground for sirup, 420,000 tons of frozen standing-cane were abandoned, and 856,000 tons were lost by topping of extra joints because of freeze damage.

The average yield of cane on the acreage harvested for sugar was 20.6 tons per acre, in comparison with 21.4 tons at the harvest of 1936. Sugar yield per ton of cane averaged 154 pounds, raw value, compared with 159 pounds from the crop of 1936, and 152 pounds the average for the 8-year (1928-1935) period.

The average price paid for cane in the sugar belt from the 1937 crop was \$3.10, compared with \$3.71 from the crop of 1936.

The season of 1937-38 was outstanding because of the very large volume of cane available for harvest, and because of the unusual weather that prevailed during harvest time in the sugar belt. In the early days of the harvest the yields obtained from the fields were well up to expectations and the sucrose content was better than anticipated. But in late November and again in early December freezing and subfreezing temperatures prevailed and resulted in heavy losses of cane. It is estimated that the loss from abandonment and extra topping of cane totaled 1,276,000 tons. An extra supply of labor was rushed from nearby cities to the cane fields and a considerable tonnage was windrowed. But the weather during the latter half of December was again unfavorable. Relatively high temperatures and occasional showers prevailed, which condition tended to raise the acidity in the windrowed cane, causing further deterioration and inducing fermentation in standing cane that had sustained more or less freeze damage. Yields of sugar from windrowed cane were reported much below the average. Some sugar factories in the freeze-affected areas, where the cane was not sufficiently ripe to permit of windrowing, discontinued operating because of curtailment of the cane crop.

In the counties of Florida growing sugarcane for sugar 56,885 tons of raw sugar 96° equivalent were produced from the cane harvest of 1937-38, and 4,286,300 gallons of blackstrap molasses were made. The area harvested for sugar was 19,374 acres, and the cane used for sugar-making was 634,160 tons. Production from the harvest of 1936-37 was 51,000 short tons of raw sugar 96° equivalent and cane ground for sugar totaled 565,000 tons; and the acreage harvested for sugar was 17,000 acres.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: The production of maple products on farms in 10 Northern States amounted to 23,300,000 pounds expressed in terms of sugar in 1938 in comparison with 21,111,000 pounds, sugar equivalent, produced in 1937, and 20,209,000 pounds produced in 1936. Sirup production was 2,777,000 gallons and sugar production was 1,084,000 pounds. Trees tapped numbered 11,672,000 compared with 11,677,000 tapped in 1937, and 11,854,000 tapped in 1936. In most of the States the harvest period was short, the flow of sirup light, and the weather during the harvest generally unfavorable.

The weather was for the most part favorable in the New England States, although the season was short, and the quality of the products below average. Very little fancy grade sirup was made. In northern New York the trees were tapped later than in other parts of that State. A better than average quality of sirup was obtained in that region, but the quality of the sirup produced elsewhere in that State was below average. Pennsylvania had a poor season, and it was terminated abruptly by warm weather. The sap was low in sugar content, and much sirup from the late runs was of low grade. Sirup production in Ohio was about 30 percent less than in preceding year; the yield per tree was light but the quality averaged good. The number of trees tapped in Michigan was less than in preceding year. The season was very unfavorable. Sap flowing after an unusually warm spell the latter part of March was of very low quality. Very unfavorable weather prevailed in Wisconsin. The flow of sap was generally light. Production was small, and the quality of the products below that of a year ago. The yield per tree in Maryland was considerably lighter than at the harvest of 1937, but the sirup was of good quality.

PASTURES: In the Great Plains area, except New Mexico and western Texas, pastures and ranges made substantial progress during April towards recovery from drought conditions. In other parts of the country, except a few scattered areas, they were in good to excellent condition on May 1. East of the Plains States, the condition of pastures, as reported by crop correspondents, was quite generally higher than in any year since 1929. West of the Rockies, the condition of pastures and ranges averaged higher than in any year since 1931.

With the moisture supply adequate in most areas, the generally warm weather in the latter part of April, following mild temperatures in earlier months, hastened the northward advance of the grazing season. In the northern half of the country as far west as Montana, pastures were supplying substantially more feed than usual on May 1, although in the northern tier of States from Minnesota eastward the amount was still rather small.

Pastures and ranges in California were excellent and moisture conditions were good in most of the rest of the range territory west of the Great Plains. However, cool weather in much of this area has held back the growth of new grass. In Arizona and New Mexico new feed has been delayed by cool weather and drying winds. In Oklahoma and most of Texas, pastures and ranges were in good condition. In the Plains area farther north grass was well started, but summer feed will be more than usually dependent on later moisture. For the country as a whole, the condition of pastures on May 1 averaged 82 percent of normal, compared with 69 percent at the same time a year ago and 75 percent for that date in the 1927-36 period which includes several drought years.

MILK PRODUCTION: Record seasonal increases in milk production occurred on the farms of crop correspondents during both April and March and total milk production in the United States on May 1 appears to have been the highest for that date during the 14 years for which data are available. In comparison with May 1 of last year the number of milk cows on farms is believed to be about the same or only slightly higher, the percentage of the milk cows being milked was about 2 percent higher, and milk production was up about 8 percent.

As a result of the rapid increase this spring, milk production per capita in the United States on May 1 appears to have been about 3 percent above the 1927-36 average per capita production at that season, compared with about average per capita on April 1 and somewhat less than average during the late fall and winter months.

Milk production this spring has been stimulated by the early growth of pastures and by the unusually warm weather which continued through April, with the exception of a cold spell early in the month. Pastures appear to be average or better in the more important dairy sections. In the group of States from North Carolina northward and west to the Rocky Mountains, milk cows were reported to be securing a substantially larger proportion of their feed from pasture than on any May 1 during the previous 7 years for which records have been collected. Feed supplies are plentiful and rather low in price. Prices of dairy products have been declining rather rapidly, but are still relatively high as compared with the prices of farm products in general. Unless these conditions change materially, milk production per cow seems likely to continue fairly heavy during the next month or two. However, the number of milk cows on farms is not large in proportion to population, and milk production per capita for the year to date has probably been below average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

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May 10, 1938

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The sharp increase in milk production per cow between April 1 and May 1 was evenly distributed over the country with greater than average increases reported in all major groups of States, except the South Central where early pastures had stimulated milk production prior to April 1. For the country as a whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 15.79 pounds compared with 14.58 pounds on May 1 last year and an average of 14.87 pounds for that date in the period 1927-36. In these herds, 74.0 percent of the milk cows were reported milked on May 1, as compared with 72.6 percent a year ago and the previous high May 1 record of 72.7 percent reported in 1927.

mbp

WINTER WHEAT										
Acreage				Yield per acre				Production		
: Left				: Ind.				: Ind-		
: Abandoned				: harvest				: cated		
State	Avg.	:	:	:harvest:	Avg.	:	:	Avg.	:	: cated
	:1927-36:	1937:	1938:	1938	:1927-36:	1937:	1938:	:1927-36:	1937	: 1938
	Percent			Thous.A.	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
N.Y.	3.8	2.3	2.5	237	19.8	24.0	21.0	4,838	8,184	6,237
N.J.	3.3	14.5	15.0	61	21.8	22.5	22.5	1,192	1,462	1,372
Pa.	3.1	2.0	1.5	1,068	18.3	22.0	19.0	17,720	23,364	20,292
Ohio	9.9	4.5	1.0	2,387	19.2	19.0	21.0	34,585	46,056	50,127
Ind.	9.3	6.0	2.0	1,984	16.8	16.0	17.5	27,694	34,592	34,720
Ill.	10.7	8.0	2.0	2,390	16.7	17.5	17.0	31,588	45,150	40,630
Mich.	3.0	3.0	1.5	890	20.2	18.5	21.0	15,682	18,426	18,690
Wis.	11.6	5.6	4.0	69	18.0	18.0	19.0	592	1,224	1,311
Minn.	15.6	7.9	8.0	258	18.8	20.5	20.0	2,926	6,212	5,160
Iowa	8.6	8.0	8.0	611	18.3	18.5	18.0	6,207	15,688	10,993
Mo.	8.3	8.8	5.0	2,574	13.4	13.3	15.0	21,576	41,097	38,610
S.Dak.	34.6	52.2	45.0	155	12.0	13.0	13.0	1,414	1,105	2,015
Nebr.	16.2	26.1	8.0	4,343	15.1	14.0	15.0	46,400	45,654	65,145
Kans.	21.9	23.0	15.0	14,829	12.4	12.0	13.0	133,463	158,040	192,777
Del.	2.5	2.3	2.0	83	17.8	16.0	18.0	1,655	1,376	1,494
Md.	2.7	1.4	1.5	481	18.6	19.0	19.0	8,372	9,044	9,139
Va.	2.4	1.5	3.0	658	14.1	15.0	13.5	8,598	9,720	8,883
W.Va.	3.4	6.0	5.0	159	14.4	16.0	15.0	1,855	2,736	2,385
N.C.	3.0	5.9	4.0	503	10.4	11.8	11.5	4,275	5,817	5,784
S.C.	5.4	12.9	10.0	162	9.6	9.5	10.5	974	1,416	1,701
Ga.	6.6	12.8	10.0	211	8.7	8.5	9.0	934	1,445	1,899
Ky.	12.0	9.2	10.0	553	12.7	18.5	14.0	3,869	10,212	7,742
Tenn.	6.2	3.9	5.0	534	10.3	12.5	10.5	3,588	6,750	5,607
Ala.	2.4	12.5	16.0	7	9.9	11.0	10.5	46	77	74
Ark.	15.9	15.3	15.0	80	9.1	10.5	9.0	406	1,050	720
Okla.	16.8	18.0	10.0	5,363	11.2	14.2	13.0	44,015	65,462	69,719
Tex.	30.2	26.0	25.0	3,986	10.1	10.6	10.0	29,984	41,690	39,860
Mont.	24.7	39.9	11.0	980	13.8	11.0	15.5	9,256	6,391	15,190
Idaho	8.0	17.3	4.0	729	19.6	22.0	21.0	12,360	14,388	15,303
Wyo.	33.8	49.4	25.0	170	11.6	11.5	11.0	1,273	1,392	1,870
Colo.	46.2	40.0	33.0	969	11.3	13.5	12.0	9,672	11,151	11,623
N.Mex.	46.6	40.0	42.0	238	9.2	11.5	8.0	2,277	2,829	1,904
Ariz.	1.0	0.0	0.0	45	21.8	23.0	24.0	733	1,035	1,080
Utah	6.7	3.1	2.0	209	16.8	15.0	18.0	3,001	2,820	3,762
Nev.	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	25.1	28.0	27.0	74	84	108
Wash.	16.6	35.1	4.0	1,248	23.8	25.0	25.0	26,181	16,625	31,200
Oreg.	14.2	26.9	3.0	1/ 655	20.2	20.0	23.0	14,924	8,580	15,065
Calif.	13.0	7.0	10.0	734	18.0	21.0	19.0	12,194	16,758	13,946
U.S.	18.2	18.5	11.6	1/ 50,677	14.5	14.6	14.9	546,396	685,102	754,153

1/ The estimated acreage of winter wheat seeded in Oregon in the fall of 1937 has been revised from 851,000 to 675,000 acres. This gives a United States total of 57,316,000 acres of winter wheat seeded compared with 57,492,000 acres as published in December 1937.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1938		BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD	Washington, D. C., May 10, 1938 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)
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RYE							
	: Acreage :	: Yield per acre :				: Production :	
	: left for :						
State	: harvest :		: Indi- :				
	: for grain, :	Average :	cated :	Average :			Indicated
	: 1938 :	1927-36 :	1937 :	1938 :	1927-36 :	1937 :	1938 :
	Thous. A.		Bushels			Thousand Bushels	
N.Y.	26	15.1	17.5	15.5	325	508	403
N.J.	26	17.5	17.0	17.5	441	374	455
Pa.	74	13.6	15.0	14.0	1,531	1,135	1,036
Ohio	42	13.4	14.5	15.0	878	580	630
Ind.	135	11.6	12.5	12.0	1,304	2,025	1,620
Ill.	90	11.6	14.5	14.5	841	1,827	1,305
Mich.	127	11.9	11.5	13.5	1,934	1,656	1,714
Wis.	316	10.8	13.5	12.5	2,358	4,590	3,950
Minn.	586	14.7	19.0	18.0	5,714	10,716	10,548
Iowa	108	14.2	19.0	15.5	784	3,534	1,674
Mo.	34	8.3	10.5	9.0	212	578	306
N.Dak.	908	9.7	10.0	11.5	9,811	6,720	10,442
S.Dak.	634	10.9	12.0	13.0	3,388	6,108	8,242
Nebr.	432	9.3	10.0	10.0	2,655	3,900	4,320
Kans.	59	10.6	11.5	11.0	308	966	649
Del.	6	12.6	12.5	12.5	78	62	75
Md.	18	12.9	13.0	12.5	247	208	225
Va.	41	11.3	12.5	11.5	588	525	472
W.Va.	7	11.4	12.0	11.5	137	108	80
N.C.	64	7.7	7.5	7.5	431	465	480
S.C.	11	8.4	8.5	8.5	77	85	24
Ga.	18	6.1	5.5	6.0	106	94	108
Ky.	13	10.6	13.0	12.0	139	312	228
Tenn.	38	6.7	7.5	7.0	158	308	266
Okla.	40	7.9	8.5	9.0	118	306	360
Tex.	4	9.9	14.0	10.0	27	42	40
Mont.	42	9.4	9.0	10.0	520	138	420
Idaho	7	11.1	10.0	12.0	55	60	84
Wyo.	35	6.8	7.0	7.0	193	163	245
Colo.	41	7.4	8.5	8.5	351	382	348
Utah	4	7.6	8.0	7.5	19	32	30
Wash.	18	9.1	9.0	11.0	194	162	198
Oreg.	44	13.1	12.5	14.5	351	600	638
Calif.	5	1/12.4	13.0	14.0	1/104	65	70

U. S.	4,059	11.3	12.9	12.8	36,454	49,449	51,755
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1/ Short-time average.

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OATS									
Condition				Percent of total acreage in					
State	May 1			Spring Oats			Fall or Winter Oats		
	Average:			Average:			Average:		
	1927-36:	1937:	1938	1927-36:	1937	1938	1927-36:	1937	1938
	Percent			Percent			Percent		
S.C.	73	76	78	24	18	20	76	82	80
Ga.	73	76	79	22	16	18	78	84	82
Fla.	66	67	82	43	38	41	57	62	59
Ala.	73	79	83	52	38	37	48	62	63
Miss.	71	79	80	36	24	32	64	76	68
Ark.	75	80	76	82	61	60	18	39	40
La.	68	82	79	29	7	19	71	93	81
Okla.	69	76	83	96	87	90	4	13	10
Tex.	64	66	83	58	44	37	42	56	63
10 States	67	72	82	63	53	51	37	47	49

PEACHES						
Condition May 1				Production		
State	Average:			Average:		Indicated
	1927-36:	1937:	1938	1927-36:	1937	1938
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
N.C.	65	48	76	1,813	1,984	2,232
S.C.	64	43	70	1,095	1,080	1,473
Ga.	64	36	69	1,532	2,730	5,320
Fla.	65	55	66	63	36	51
Ala.	61	38	69	1,252	990	1,898
Miss.	61	38	72	750	474	1,061
Ark.	47	40	50	1,584	2,288	2,279
La.	57	54	61	240	269	325
Okla.	30	44	28	494	1,073	412
Tex.	45	40	37	1,219	1,392	1,080
10 States	57	40	61	14,334	12,316	16,131

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.

EARLY POTATOES 1/		
Condition May 1		
State	Average:	
	1927-36:	1937
	Percent	
N.C.	80	81
S.C.	76	75
Ga.	76	77
Fla.	72	70
Ala.	76	77
Miss.	76	77
Ark.	74	78
La.	76	77
Okla.	72	78
Tex.	71	75
10 States	75	77

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States mentioned.

CITRUS FRUITS				:CALIFORNIA AND FLORIDA: CONDITION			
:MAY 1 OF CERTAIN FRUIT & NUT CROPS							
Crop	Production ^{1/}			Crop	Condition May 1		
and	Average	:	Indicated	and	Average:	:	
State	:1926-35	: 1936	: 1937	State	:1928-36	: 1937	: 1938
	Thousand boxes				Percent		
ORANGES:				:PEACHES:			
Calif., all	32,231	30,063	42,766	: Fla.	66	55	66
Valencias	17,265	16,829	26,448	: Calif., all	77	87	77
Navels & misc.	14,966	13,234	16,318	: Clingstone	77	88	76
Fla., all	15,022	22,500	25,250	: Freestone	77	84	78
Early &				:PEARS:			
Midseason	--	12,000	13,400	: Fla.	62	60	65
Valencias	--	7,500	9,600	: Calif.	74	81	87
Tangerines	--	3,000	2,250	:GRAPES:			
Texas	344	2,000	1,900	: Fla.	75	67	76
Ariz.	136	220	323	: Calif., all	81	88	86
Ala.	83	56	76	: Wine var.	82	89	86
Miss.	39	26	67	: Raisin var.	81	87	86
La.	235	309	238	: Table var.	81	89	89
7 States ^{2/} 48,090 55,174 70,620				:OTHER CROPS:			
GRAPEFRUIT:				: Calif.:			
Fla., all	11,253	18,100	13,500	: Apples	77	85	82
Seedless	--	6,000	5,200	: Cherries	59	61	79
Other	--	12,100	8,300	: Plums	72	68	69
Calif.	1,358	1,550	1,944	: Prunes	62	74	83
Texas	1,483	9,630	11,000	: Apricots	61	74	52
Ariz.	618	1,400	2,500	: Almonds	56	62	54
4 States ^{2/} 14,712 30,680 28,944				: Walnuts	76	91	73
LEMONS:				: Fla.:			
Calif. ^{2/}	7,426	8,102	8,892	: Avocados	69	83	65
LIMES:				: Pineapples	^{3/} 70	64	60
Fla.	9	45	110	: Blueberries	^{3/} 76	78	80
				:			
				:			

- 1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other States.
- 2/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.
- 3/ Short-time average.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SIRUP

State	Trees Tapped			Sugar Made			Sirup Made		
	Average:	1927-36:	1937	Average:	1927-36:	1937	Average:	1927-36:	1937
	Thousand trees			Thousand pounds			Thousand gallons		
Me.	257	268	273	16	1/ 20	10	35	1/ 36	1/ 50
N.H.	595	364	368	107	58	66	74	61	86
Vt.	5,490	5,331	5,438	911	476	627	1,050	940	1,485
Mass.	253	224	224	82	93	40	58	64	51
N.Y.	3,406	3,051	2,959	423	291	260	772	643	588
Pa.	736	518	502	116	62	43	196	155	95
Ohio	1,247	1,180	1,180	34	12	9	338	401	283
Mich.	481	403	379	39	16	16	109	99	64
Wis.	272	280	291	10	7	3	65	73	49
Md.	60	58	53	24	12	10	22	36	26
U.S.	12,597	11,677	11,672	1,762	1,047	1,034	2,720	2,508	2,777

1/ Excludes the following quantities in Somerset County, not produced on farms
15,405 lb. of sugar and 40,281 gallons of sirup in 1937 and 45,000 gallons
of sirup in 1938.

SUGARCANE

Sugarcane for Sugar (in Sugar Belt)

State	Including Cane for Seed			Yield of Cane per acre:			Production		
	Average:	1928-35:	1936	Average:	1928-35:	1936	Average:	1928-35:	1936
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	212	247	276	14.4	21.3	20.7	3,067	5,371	1/5,724
Fla.	12	18	20	28.5	34.2	33.3	342	589	666
Total	224	265	296	15.2	22.1	21.6	3,408	5,860	6,390

(Excluding Cane for Seed)

La.	191	227	254	14.5	21.4	20.6	2,770	4,854	5,240
Fla.	11	17	19	28.5	34.1	33.4	327	565	634
Total	202	244	273	15.2	22.2	21.5	3,097	5,419	5,874

PRODUCTS OF CANE GROUND FOR SUGAR

State	Sugar per ton of cane			Sugar produced,			Molasses,		
	96° equivalent	1928-35:	1936	96° equivalent	1928-35:	1936	including blackstrap	1928-35:	1936
	Pounds			Thousand short tons			Thousand gallons		
La.	152	159	154	213	386	403	17,690	32,616	32,811
Fla.	155	181	180	27	51	57	2,156	3,673	4,286
Total	153	161	157	240	437	460	19,846	36,289	37,097

SUGARCANE SIRUP

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1928-35:	1936	Average:	1928-35:	1936	Average:	1928-35:	1936
	Thousand acres			Gallons			Thousand gallons		
La.	24	26	29	243	285	283	5,779	7,410	8,210
Fla.	11	13	13	169	165	144	1,861	2,145	1,872
Total	35	39	42	220	245	240	7,640	9,555	10,082

1/ Does not include 420,000 tons of frozen cane abandoned in the fields, and
856,000 tons lost by topping of extra joints at harvest.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1936 AND 1937 (Revised)

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested		Yield per Acre		Production	
		Avg. 1926-35	1936	Avg. 1926-35	1936	Avg. 1926-35	1937
Pounds							
Thousand pounds							
FLUE-CURED:							
Virginia	11	106,900	90,500	650	720	68,590	67,875
North Carolina	11	245,770	237,000	702	800	172,801	177,750
Total old belt	11	352,670	327,500	687	778	241,392	245,625
Eastern North Carolina belt	12	336,400	293,000	766	925	256,512	222,680
North Carolina	13	49,210	61,000	819	985	40,704	51,545
South Carolina	13	100,500	90,000	751	965	75,181	73,350
Total South Carolina belt	13	149,710	151,000	772	973	115,865	124,895
Georgia	14	74,240	85,000	780	930	59,933	82,450
Florida	14	5,440	8,000	737	840	4,053	7,200
Total Ga. & Fla. belt	14	79,680	93,000	777	964	63,986	89,650
Total flue-cured	11-14	918,460	864,500	738	878	677,773	682,850
FIRE-CURED:							
Virginia	21	32,420	23,500	753	790	24,388	18,095
Kentucky	22	42,650	27,000	775	840	33,096	21,330
Tennessee	22	63,660	43,000	821	850	52,231	35,045
Total C'ville & H'ville	22	106,310	70,000	803	846	85,327	56,375
Kentucky	23	34,720	23,500	766	810	26,709	17,625
Tennessee	23	7,410	7,000	793	840	5,949	5,600
Total Paducah	23	42,130	30,500	772	817	32,658	23,225
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	7,560	2,700	792	850	6,009	1,971
Total fire-cured	21-24	188,420	126,700	789	830	148,381	99,666
AIR-CURED (light):							
Ohio	31	14,870	10,500	829	790	12,378	8,295
Indiana	31	11,370	5,400	798	700	9,063	3,780
Missouri	31	5,450	4,000	935	730	5,082	2,920
Kansas	31	1/350	200	1/825	725	1/286	145
Virginia	31	7,030	7,800	1,022	1,050	7,169	8,190
West Virginia	31	5,270	2,400	699	675	3,743	1,620
North Carolina	31	5,550	5,000	758	900	4,244	5,400
Kentucky	31	276,700	225,000	770	690	212,726	155,250
Tennessee	31	54,100	41,000	837	830	45,468	34,030
Total Burley	31	380,480	302,300	789	727	299,987	219,630
Southern Maryland	32	34,790	37,500	723	820	25,089	30,750
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	415,270	339,800	784	737	325,076	250,380
AIR-CURED (dark):							
Indiana	35	2,020	300	854	700	1,737	210
Kentucky	35	20,280	12,500	812	725	16,585	9,062
Tennessee	35	3,550	2,000	787	765	2,787	1,520
Total One-Sucker	35	25,850	14,800	813	730	21,109	10,802
Green River (Ky.)	36	29,690	16,000	800	700	23,978	11,200
Virginia sun-cured	37	5,030	3,300	732	780	3,720	2,574
Total air-cured (dark)	35-37	60,570	34,100	803	721	48,807	24,576
1/ Short-time average							-Over-
mjd							

CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1936 AND 1937 (Revised)

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested		Yield per Acre		Production	
		Avg.	1937	Avg.	1937	Avg.	1937
		1926-35	1936	1926-35	1936	1926-35	1936
		Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds	
CIGAR FILLER:							
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	32,860	23,000	1,228	1,450	40,376	33,350
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	23,240	14,000	902	940	20,706	13,160
Georgia	45	456	400	1,021	950	492	380
Florida	45	650	400	1,024	950	695	380
Total Ga. & Fla. sun-grown	45	1,060	800	1,018	950	1,138	760
Total cigar filler	41-45	57,310	37,800	1,096	1,251	62,338	47,270
CIGAR BINDER:							
Massachusetts	51	290	100	1,532	1,710	437	171
Connecticut	51	9,860	7,400	1,500	1,700	14,515	12,580
Total Conn. Val. broadleaf	51	10,150	7,500	1,501	1,700	14,952	12,751
Massachusetts	52	5,280	3,100	1,494	1,700	7,770	5,270
Connecticut	52	4,320	1,800	1,491	1,670	6,308	3,006
Total Conn. Val. Havana seed	52	9,600	4,900	1,492	1,689	14,078	8,276
New York	53	970	600	1,195	1,325	1,118	795
Pennsylvania	53	400	200	1,265	1,500	496	300
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana seed	53	1,370	800	1,219	1,369	1,614	1,095
Southern Wisconsin	54	16,960	7,200	1,276	1,530	21,419	11,016
Wisconsin	55	10,810	5,800	1,228	1,350	12,936	7,830
Minnesota	55	970	200	1,125	1,000	1,127	200
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	11,780	6,000	1,222	1,338	14,063	8,030
Total cigar binder	51-55	49,860	26,400	1,355	1,559	66,126	41,168
CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	1,150	1,100	1,007	1,080	1,157	1,188
Connecticut	61	5,080	5,300	998	1,050	5,066	5,340
Total Conn. Val. shade-grown	61	6,230	6,400	999	1,055	6,223	6,753
Georgia	62	420	600	1,090	1,025	467	615
Florida	62	2,240	2,000	1,048	1,025	2,395	2,050
Total Ga. & Fla. shade-grown	62	2,660	2,600	1,054	1,025	2,862	2,665
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	9,050	9,000	1,025	1,046	9,322	9,418
Total cigar types	41-62	116,220	73,200	1,193	1,337	137,786	97,856
UNITED STATES	All	1,699,800	1,438,300	790.6	803.3	1,338,637	1,155,328
							1,553,405

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TOBACCO BY STATES, 1936 and 1937 (Revised)

State	Acreage Harvested			Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1926-35	1936	1937	1926-35	1936	1937	1926-35	1936	1937
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	6,750	4,300	5,900	1,406	1,542	1,411	9,407	6,629	8,322
Conn.	19,390	14,500	17,000	1,361	1,459	1,314	26,083	21,151	22,340
N.Y.	970	600	900	1,195	1,325	1,275	1,118	795	1,148
Pa.	33,260	23,200	23,700	1,228	1,450	1,223	40,872	33,650	28,990
Ohio	38,790	24,500	31,500	875	876	926	33,817	21,455	29,173
Ind.	13,540	5,700	13,600	806	700	860	10,919	3,990	11,690
Wis.	27,770	13,000	18,400	1,257	1,450	1,364	34,355	18,846	25,102
Minn.	970	300	400	1,125	1,000	1,150	1,127	200	460
Mo.	5,450	4,000	6,500	935	730	900	5,082	2,920	5,850
Kans.	1/ 350	200	500	1/ 825	725	850	1/ 286	145	425
Md.	34,790	37,500	36,000	723	820	700	25,089	30,750	25,200
Va.	151,380	125,100	139,800	693	773	767	103,867	96,734	107,276
W.Va.	5,270	2,400	4,700	699	675	725	3,743	1,620	3,408
N.C.	636,930	597,000	674,000	746	766	884	474,261	457,375	595,530
S.C.	100,500	90,000	112,000	751	815	965	75,181	73,350	108,080
Ca.	75,070	86,000	80,600	784	970	931	60,842	83,445	75,013
Fla.	8,330	10,400	19,600	852	926	856	7,143	9,630	16,786
Ky.	411,600	306,700	409,500	774	706	894	319,103	216,438	366,160
Tenn.	128,720	93,000	137,000	826	819	894	106,434	76,205	122,452
U. S.	1,699,800	1,438,300	1,731,600	790.6	803.3	897.1	1,338,637	1,155,328	1,553,405

1/ Short-time average.

CONDITION OF COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR SHIPMENT
ON MAY 1, 1938, WITH COMPARISONS

Crop	10-yr. av.	May 1,	May 1,
	May 1,	May 1,	May 1,
	1927-36	1937	1938
	Percent	Percent	Percent
FOR MARKET			
Asparagus	85.0	86.9	86.3
Lima Beans	1/ 67.9	62.2	70.3
Snap Beans	71.6	68.8	72.0
Beets	76.6	78.0	49.0
Cabbage	70.8	67.2	71.8
Cantaloups	84.1	80.0	76.3
Carrots	79.0	81.2	80.1
Cauliflower	81.0	90.0	85.1
Celery	75.1	84.9	79.1
Cucumbers	69.0	64.5	56.9
Eggplant	67.5	70.0	71.4
Lettuce	81.1	79.5	81.1
Onions	71.3	77.4	69.0
Green Peas	78.0	76.0	78.6
Green Peppers	66.8	64.9	69.7
Commercial Early Irish Potatoes	77.7	79.9	79.2
Spinach	82.1	74.4	83.0
Strawberries	74.3	70.9	73.2
Tomatoes	74.4	75.3	70.4
Watermelons	72.9	73.0	69.6

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

	ALL HAY			TAME HAY			PASTURE		
	: Stocks on farms May 1			: Condition May 1			: Condition May 1		
State	: Average :			: Average :			: Average :		
	: 1927-36 :	1937 :	1938	: 1927-36 :	1937 :	1938	: 1927-36 :	1937 :	1938
	Thousand tons			Percent			Percent		
Me.	116	121	104	87	80	92	84	78	88
N.H.	48	34	56	87	88	90	84	83	84
Vt.	92	73	137	87	85	93	86	83	94
Mass.	58	35	65	86	88	88	82	92	86
R.I.	6	3	3	85	92	89	80	88	74
Conn.	44	34	75	85	85	91	82	84	88
N.Y.	622	320	805	79	71	88	77	72	88
N.J.	53	39	68	81	78	82	79	78	85
Pa.	450	223	488	80	71	86	77	73	85
Ohio	400	189	489	77	68	89	75	71	88
Ind.	323	209	466	77	65	89	76	73	88
Ill.	467	339	606	76	64	88	76	70	89
Mich.	371	343	461	76	75	87	69	71	83
Wis.	474	423	791	78	71	85	74	73	85
Minn.	480	310	1,176	74	79	82	71	74	82
Iowa	433	289	699	77	68	84	76	72	87
Mo.	357	83	641	75	69	81	75	70	84
N.Dak.	233	88	263	65	51	69	60	42	63
S.Dak.	259	45	283	73	66	70	69	53	70
Nebr.	468	134	229	80	62	72	77	51	63
Kans.	237	49	158	76	68	70	71	57	62
Del.	11	5	15	79	80	83	76	75	80
Md.	66	30	94	77	72	87	75	71	86
Va.	134	50	243	78	81	85	77	79	89
W.Va.	85	34	120	79	79	86	76	75	88
N.C.	116	154	205	79	79	84	78	80	86
S.C.	66	106	130	67	69	72	72	73	77
Ga.	91	139	142	72	72	71	77	76	82
Fla.	13	12	13	70	78	65	77	79	65
Ky.	261	47	312	79	78	84	77	77	87
Tenn.	275	182	325	77	74	83	78	74	88
Ala.	108	176	183	69	65	74	76	76	85
Miss.	112	202	244	71	70	73	77	74	87
Ark.	144	170	288	75	74	77	78	79	85
La.	38	38	46	73	73	77	77	77	86
Okla.	126	32	151	71	68	76	71	60	75
Tex.	142	153	180	70	69	78	74	72	84
Mont.	248	56	271	82	66	78	74	51	75
Idaho	192	190	186	87	82	91	82	74	92
Wyo.	152	113	298	86	80	89	80	73	87
Colo.	254	201	206	82	83	87	73	67	70
N.Mex.	36	23	42	82	75	72	68	68	72
Ariz.	36	12	37	88	93	91	86	95	93
Utah	86	49	124	84	84	91	80	73	89
Nev.	48	31	63	82	87	92	82	72	90
Wash.	131	162	195	83	81	91	79	72	88
Oreg.	162	168	150	86	79	92	84	69	93
Calif.	300	124	398	84	85	84	80	79	94
U.S.	9,427	6,047	12,724	79	73	84	75	69	82
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY CROP REPORTERS 1/

State	May 1 (Avg.) 1927-36 Pounds	May 1 1936 Pounds	May 1 1937 Pounds	May 1 1938 Pounds
N. Eng.	16.40	15.93	16.91	17.07
N.Y.	18.9	18.8	19.8	19.4
N.J.	19.9	19.2	20.4	21.1
Pa.	17.9	18.1	18.1	19.1
N. Atl.	18.02	17.93	18.73	18.89
Ohio	16.5	15.7	16.6	16.8
Ind.	15.4	14.1	14.7	16.6
Ill.	15.8	15.1	15.9	16.7
Mich.	18.4	18.0	18.5	18.8
Wis.	18.5	18.4	18.5	19.5
E.N. Cent.	17.31	16.78	17.15	18.04
Minn.	17.4	18.7	16.6	18.5
Iowa	15.1	15.3	14.1	17.0
Mo.	11.4	11.2	11.2	12.2
N. Dak.	13.4	14.1	11.2	13.8
S. Dak.	13.0	13.1	10.5	13.0
Nebr.	15.2	15.1	13.0	15.3
Kans.	15.2	14.6	15.9	17.0
W.N. Cent.	14.59	14.70	13.53	15.32
Md.	15.0	14.9	14.7	15.7
Va.	11.7	10.6	11.3	12.4
W. Va.	11.7	10.1	10.6	11.4
N. C.	11.5	11.2	11.2	12.1
S. C.	10.1	8.6	10.2	8.6
S. Atl.	11.20	10.34	11.07	11.79
Ky.	12.0	10.5	11.8	13.2
Tenn.	11.0	10.2	10.2	11.5
Miss.	8.8	8.1	7.7	8.6
Ark.	10.0	9.4	9.8	11.1
Okla.	12.5	11.8	13.8	13.7
Tex.	10.7	10.6	10.9	11.2
S. Cent.	10.69	9.98	10.63	11.40
Mont.	13.9	14.4	13.8	16.5
Idaho	17.7	17.9	18.1	19.1
Wyo.	12.8	14.6	11.4	13.4
Colo.	15.9	15.8	13.6	15.4
Wash.	19.5	19.9	19.5	20.7
Oreg.	18.7	19.0	18.7	19.8
Calif.	20.6	21.3	21.2	22.7
West.	16.55	17.00	16.86	18.55
U.S.	14.87	14.48	14.58	15.79

1/ Averages obtained by dividing the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. The regional averages shown were based in part on records from less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: South Atlantic, Delaware, Georgia, Florida; South Central, Alabama, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada.

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NUMBER OF HENS PER FLOCK, AND OF EGGS LAID PER HEN AND PER
FLOCK, FIRST DAY OF MONTH 1/

Geographic Division	Layers per flock <u>2</u> /			Eggs per 100 layers <u>2</u> /			Eggs per flock		
	Jan. 1	Apr. 1	May 1 <u>3</u> /	Apr. 1	May 1 <u>3</u> /	Aggre- gate	Apr. 1	May 1 <u>3</u> /	Aggre- gate
						Jan-May			Jan-May
NORTH ATL.									
1927-36 (Av.)	95.8	89.1	85.4	55.5	59.1	208	49.3	50.2	186
1937	104.1	95.5	89.8	55.8	60.0	236	53.2	53.7	226
1938	96.7	91.2	85.0	59.2	61.1	238	54.0	51.9	218
NORTH CENT.									
1927-36 (Av.)	116.4	110.3	104.7	52.4	56.3	180	58.2	59.0	199
1937	111.4	104.2	99.0	51.4	59.0	187	53.7	58.6	198
1938	102.4	98.0	91.6	58.4	59.4	207	57.2	54.4	204
SOUTH ATL.									
1927-36 (Av.)	60.5	55.4	52.1	51.9	51.0	192	28.7	26.1	108
1937	61.4	56.3	51.5	51.9	53.8	204	29.0	27.4	114
1938	55.8	52.7	48.0	55.8	53.8	216	29.1	25.3	113
SOUTH CENT.									
1927-36 (Av.)	67.6	61.5	56.6	52.9	51.0	188	32.5	28.8	117
1937	64.7	57.5	54.2	52.5	53.7	192	30.1	28.9	113
1938	59.3	56.1	51.7	57.1	54.3	210	31.8	27.8	118
WESTERN									
1927-36 (Av.)	74.1	69.7	67.2	56.9	58.7	212	39.2	39.6	146
1937	72.2	69.0	66.1	58.0	61.0	217	39.6	40.1	148
1938	71.1	<u>4</u> /67.0	64.2	57.7	59.6	223	<u>4</u> /38.6	38.4	150 <u>4</u> /
UNITED STATES									
1927-36 (Av.)	86.5	80.6	76.0	53.2	55.3	188	42.8	41.6	152
1937	84.2	77.5	73.1	52.8	57.8	198	40.7	41.8	154
1938	77.6	<u>4</u> /73.8	68.6	57.9	58.1	213	42.5	39.3	157

- 1/ Covering about 20,000 flocks owned by Crop Reporters. These flocks are larger, and better cared for than on the average farm, the difference being greatest in the South.
- 2/ Including hens and pullets of laying age.
- 3/ May 1938 figures are preliminary.
- 4/ Revised.

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PRICES OF EGGS, CHICKENS AND TURKEYS;
AND OF FEED FOR POULTRY

<u>United States average mid-month prices to farmers at local markets</u>												
Prices of 100 pounds of feed used in a farm poultry ration *												
	: Jan.:	Feb.:	Mar.:	Apr.:	May:	June:	July:	Aug.:	Sept.:	Oct.:	Nov.:	Dec.
1927-36(Av):	124.4	126.2	126.5	128.6	132.4	134.0	139.0	143.5	142.5	134.6	127.3	127.8
1937	: 192.2	196.3	196.3	214.1	213.6	203.5	201.6	175.3	162.2	122.2	108.2	108.9
1938	: 114.7	114.2	111.3	110.3								

<u>Prices received for one dozen eggs</u>												
1927-36(Av):	27.3	22.5	18.1	17.5	17.7	17.4	18.8	20.9	24.5	28.1	32.5	32.0
1937	: 23.1	20.1	19.9	20.1	17.9	17.6	19.4	20.4	22.9	25.2	28.0	26.0
1938	: 21.6	16.4	16.2	15.9								

<u>Prices received for one pound of chicken</u>												
1927-36(Av):	15.8	16.1	16.4	17.0	17.0	16.6	16.3	16.0	16.2	15.6	15.1	14.7
1937	: 13.4	13.6	14.4	15.2	14.8	14.8	15.3	16.8	17.4	17.6	16.9	16.4
1938	: 16.7	16.0	15.9	16.2								

<u>Prices received for one pound of turkey</u>												
1927-36(Av):	21.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.9	20.2	19.9
1937	: 14.1	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.0	13.7	13.9	14.2	15.0	16.7	17.9	18.0
1938	: 17.5	17.7	17.2	17.0								

* Price of poultry ration is computed on the basis of prices received by farmers for grain, and paid by them for bran and tankage.

QUANTITY OF POULTRY PRODUCTS REQUIRED
TO BUY 100 POUNDS OF POULTRY RATION

<u>Dozens of eggs required (feed-egg ratio)</u>												
	<u>: Jan.:</u>	<u>Feb.:</u>	<u>Mar.:</u>	<u>Apr.:</u>	<u>May:</u>	<u>June:</u>	<u>July:</u>	<u>Aug.:</u>	<u>Sept.:</u>	<u>Oct.:</u>	<u>Nov.:</u>	<u>Dec.:</u>
1927-36(Av):	4.61	5.70	6.90	7.28	7.45	7.73	7.40	6.86	5.74	4.73	3.88	4.04
1937	: 8.32	9.77	9.86	10.65	11.93	11.56	10.39	8.59	7.08	4.85	3.86	4.19
1938	: 5.31	6.96	6.87	6.94								

<u>Pounds of chicken required (feed-chicken ratio)</u>												
1927-36(Av):	7.95	7.81	7.68	7.56	7.82	8.09	8.65	9.14	8.90	8.68	8.58	8.90
1937	: 14.34	14.43	13.63	14.09	14.43	13.75	13.18	10.43	9.32	6.94	6.40	6.64
1938	: 6.87	7.14	7.00	6.81								

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MAY POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

An all time high record in the production of eggs per hen was probably set at the spring peak of production during April this year. On the other hand, the shortage of layers became more pronounced. The reduction in number of layers during April was 7 percent compared with a 10-year average April reduction of 5.7 percent. The number of young chickens reported on hand was much above the number on May 1 last year and the highest for May 1 in many years. The large number of young chickens on May 1 is due partly to an earlier than average date of hatching, resulting from the very early spring.

NUMBER OF LAYERS: The reported number of hens in farm flocks stood on May 1 at the lowest point in the 14-year record for that date, averaging 68.6 per flock compared with 73.1 a year earlier and with the 10-year (1927-36) May 1 average of 76.0. The record high May number was 81.4 layers per flock in 1927.

The most extreme shortage in layers was in the West North Central States, where numbers were 17 percent below the 10-year average, and 7 percent lower than a year ago. In the highly commercial Eastern and Far Western areas numbers reported by farm flock owners are only slightly below the 10-year average, about 1 percent below in the North Atlantic and 4 percent in the Far Western. Numbers are below last year by 5 percent in the North Atlantic and by 3 percent in the Far Western area. In other areas, shortages range below the 10-year average from 7 to 9 percent, and below last year by 5 to 8 percent. While cullings during April were greater than average during the previous months of this year, they were less than usual. The seasonal reduction in numbers of hens and pullets of laying age from January 1 to May 1 was 11.6 percent this year compared with 13.2 percent last year and with a 10-year average reduction of 12.1 percent. The much smaller than average size of the laying flocks this year, coupled with the large production of eggs per hen and with the abundance and cheapness of feed, have operated to prevent heavy culling even though the prices of eggs have been unusually low.

EGG PRODUCTION PER LAYER: The production of eggs per layer continued at a record high rate through April. While the May 1 average of 58.1 eggs per hundred hens was only slightly higher than the average of 57.8 eggs reported a year earlier, and the seasonal gain in rate of laying from April 1 to May 1 was less than average, the May 1 production per hen exceeded all previous figures in any month of the 14 years of record.

An increase over the 10-year average number of eggs laid per hen was shown for all geographic areas, but compared with last year's May 1 record, only the North Atlantic, West North Central and South Central Divisions show a gain.

TOTAL EGG PRODUCTION: With a sharp reduction in numbers of layers and a rate of laying only a little above the high level of a year earlier, the total production of eggs by farm flocks on May 1 was 6 percent less than last year when total

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production was about average. With the exception of January, this is the first month since April 1937 when reported total production has not exceeded that of the same month in the previous year. The reported production per flock on May 1 averaged 39.3 eggs for the United States compared with 41.8 in 1937 and a 10-year May 1 average of 41.6 eggs per flock. Production per flock was less than the 10-year average for May 1 in all major geographic areas except the North Atlantic, and was less than that of a year earlier in all divisions.

With the present small numbers of layers, any recession toward the average seasonal rate of egg production per layer during coming months will tend to lower total production of fresh eggs to average or below. With this situation in view, it is to be expected that producers will endeavor to keep up the production of eggs per layer through this period and until the new crop of this year's pullets comes into laying.

NUMBER OF YOUNG CHICKENS: The average number of young chickens reported per farm flock on May 1 was 94.5 compared with 82.4 last year and a 10-year (1927-36) May 1 average of 89.6. The highest May 1 number of record was 107.7 young chickens per flock in 1930.

The extent of the increase in the number of chickens to be raised is still quite uncertain. April and May indications may be deceptively high this year. The season is unusually early and hatchings are consequently earlier than usual. The average number of young chickens shown in farm flocks on May 1 this year was 14.7 percent greater than in 1937 and the highest since 1930. On April 1 they were 28 percent higher than last year. The total increase finally achieved over the number last year will not be closely known before July 1 although a reasonably close appraisal should be possible from the June 1 report.

By geographic grand divisions, the greatest increases shown in the May figures are, 24 percent for the West North Central area, 22 percent in the South Atlantic and 20 percent in the South Central. The increase in the North Atlantic and Far Western Divisions is reported at about 10 percent. In the East North Central Division increases and decreases in the different States leave the average for the division practically unchanged from last year.